

Type of Submittal	Petroleum Reimbursement Fund Phase	
<input type="checkbox"/> Workscope/Budget	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Response	<input type="checkbox"/> Remedial Design
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Free Product Removal	<input type="checkbox"/> Remedial Implementation
<input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursement Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Site Characterization	<input type="checkbox"/> Operations/Maint.
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Result (pre-permit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Site Investigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater Permit
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Result (Post-Permit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Remedial Action Plan	

SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

**Former Chevrolet Dealership
Rt. 106
N. Springfield, VT
(DEC # 95-01858)**

Oct 12 11 29 AM '95

Prepared By:
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**John T. McCarthy, Manager of Operations
Steven L. Brackett, Geologist**

Oct. 10, 1995

Recommended Risk Category		
<input type="checkbox"/> Immediate Human Health Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Potential Human Health Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Free Product or Source Hazard	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water Impact (actual impact to Class B or Potential impact to class B) <input type="checkbox"/> No Alternate Water Available <input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Water Available/High Level Groundwater Contamination (> 1000 x VGES)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Water Available/Low Level Groundwater Contamination (< 1000 x VGES) No VGES Violation. No Source Remaining

SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Former Chevrolet Dealership
Rt. 106: N. Springfield, VT

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1.0 SITE DATA

Site Name: Former Chevrolet Dealership
Site Address: Rt. 106, N. Springfield, VT
Site Owner: Tony Michel
Site Phone #: (802) 773- 3329
Site Contact: Tony Michel

2.0 BACKGROUND

The Former Chevrolet Dealership (hereinafter referred to as the "site" or the "Michel site") is located on Rt. 106, .25 miles east of the entrance to the N. Springfield Industrial Park in N. Springfield, VT. The site consists of one site building and approximately 7.9 acres of land. The site building is metal framed and is approximately 13,000 sq.ft.. It was originally constructed to be used as an automobile dealership and has been used in this manner over the majority of its existence. The site is bordered to the west by the office complex of Dufresne-Henry Engineering, to the north by Rt. 106 (and north of Rt. 106 by residential property), to the east by a wooded lot, and to the south by open hay fields. The site, and adjacent sites, are served by municipal water and sewers.

On July 22, 1995 Dufresne-Henry supervised the cleaning, removal and disposal of one 10,000 gallon #2 heating oil underground storage tank from the site. This UST was not replaced. A Site Assessment was performed by Dufresne-Henry as a portion of the UST closure process. Soil and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed as part of this assessment¹. Although there was no evidence of contamination found in the field, **soil samples were collected and analyzed for Volatile Organic Compounds ("VOC's") by EPA Method 8260 and for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons ("TPH") by EPA Method 8100.** Three areas of suspected soil contamination were identified: tetrachloroethane was detected in a soil sample from the former location of a waste oil tank (40 ppb) as well as TPH (17,000 ppm), an area of stained soil located at the rear of the site building (TPH = 35000 ppm; ethylbenzene = 300 ppb and xylene = 5800 ppb), and the area of the outflow from the oil/water separator (samples from this area were only field screened; total VOC's = 5 ppm).

In a letter dated Sept. 7, 1995 Matt Moran of the Vermont DEC, Hazardous Materials Management Division, Sites Management Section ("SMS") concluded that additional investigation would be necessary to assess the degree and extent of soil and groundwater contamination at the Michel site and to assess the risk posed by this contamination.

1 - See "Site Assessment at the proposed Springfield Fence Co., DII #415032" by Dufresne-Henry dated July 7, 1995

Strategic Analytical Systems, Inc. ("SAS") was retained by Tony Michel on Sept. 27, 1995 to perform the requested Site Investigation. Subsequently, a Work Plan was agreed to by SAS, Matt Moran and Tony Michel. Pursuant to the agreed upon Work Plan, SAS initiated work on the project by installing monitoring wells on Sept. 28, 1995.

3.0 SCOPE

This investigation involved four tasks as defined below:

Task 1.0 - **Site Visit, Collection of Background Information, Work Scope Preparation**

Task 2.0 - **File Review, Receptor Survey**

Task 3.1 - **Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation**

Task 3.2 - **Soil Analyses**

Task 3.3 - **Groundwater Analyses**

Task 4.0 - **Report Preparation, Project Management**

4.0 INSTALLATION OF SOIL BORINGS/MONITORING WELLS

On Sept. 28, 1995 T+K Drilling of Troy, NH, under the supervision of SAS, installed three soil borings at the site. A 6.0" hollow stem auger was used to install the borings and soil samples were collected using a 24" split spoon sampler. If groundwater was encountered then the boring was completed as a groundwater monitoring well using 2" Sch. 40 PVC screen and riser. The annulus was filled with coarse sorted sand to 18" below grade and a bentonite seal was placed between 8" and 18" below grade.

Each well was purposely placed at a location on the site which allowed evaluation of the issues raised by the SMS in the Sept. 7, 1995 letter. SB-1 was placed immediately downgradient of the former locations of the 10,000 gallon fuel oil UST and the waste oil UST; SB-2 was placed in the "stained soil area" which showed the highest field screening results during the D-H evaluation. This made it possible to assess the vertical soil contamination profile as to determine the impact to groundwater in this area; MW-1 (aka SB-3) was placed immediately downgradient from the outflow of the oil/water separator to evaluate impact to groundwater in this area. Complete boring logs for each of the three borings/monitoring wells installed are included in the Appendices of this report.

5.0 COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES

Soil samples were collected at 5' intervals, beginning at the surface, from each of the soil borings installed. All of the soil samples were screened in the field for the presence of VOC's

according to SAS's Standard Operating Procedure. Screening was conducted with a Gastech OVM calibrated to 400 ppm hexane. No VOC's were detected by field screening in any soil samples. Laboratory samples were chosen based on their position in the soil column relative to pertinent site features. At SB-1 the 5' to 7' soil sample was chosen because this sample was the most likely to show petroleum contamination if the 10,000 gallon fuel oil UST had leaked; in SB-2 the 3' to 5' sample was chosen because this sample was located immediately below the "stained soil area" identified in the Dufresne-Henry report and helped to assess the vertical contamination profile in this area; the soil sample from MW-1 (aka SB-3) was chosen from 15' to 17' because this sample was from just above the water table and had the potential to show the highest VOC concentration if VOC's were present. Once selected, each of the three samples were bottled (zero headspace bottling of 500 ml glass jars) and forwarded by overnight courier to Eastern Analytical of Concord, NH for analysis.

None of the soil samples collected and analyzed contained detectable levels of VOC's or TPH.

6.0 COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

The initial round of groundwater sampling was conducted on Sept. 28, 1995. Only one of the three soil borings installed at the site encountered groundwater before encountering bedrock, that being SB-3 (referred to hereinafter as MW-1). Prior to collection of the groundwater sample, MW-1 was purged to assure that the groundwater being sampled was representative of ambient conditions. This was accomplished by removing three well volumes of groundwater from the well. Once collected, the sample was immediately placed in 40 ml VO vials (with zero headspace), chilled and forwarded to Eastern Analytical of Concord, NH. All samples were collected, bottled and preserved according to SAS's Standard Operating Procedures and were analyzed for the presence of VOC's (EPA Method 8260).

On Oct. 6, 1995 SAS received data showing that the groundwater sample from MW-1 contained detectable levels of one VOC, namely trichloroethene or TCE. No other VOC's were detected. A summary of the analytical results is presented below; a complete report of analytical results is included in the Appendices of this report.

Summary of Groundwater Analytical Results

Well Name	Method	Result (ug/L)	VGES (ug/L)
MW-1	EPA Method 8260	16	5

Until the early 1980's TCE was an extremely common solvent used in many industries as a degreaser or parts washer. Due to the sites history as an automobile sales and repair facility it is likely that TCE was used on site, at some time in the past, and through error was disposed

of through the floor drain and oil/water separator system. There is only one floor drain at the site. It is presently in the process of being permanently closed.

7.0 GEOLOGIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING OF THE SITE

The site is located in the Black River Valley of southeastern Vermont. The soils in the site area are of the Colton group which are glacio-fluvial deposits found in the headwaters and kame terraces of the Connecticut River Valley and the valleys of its tributaries. Soils encountered in the three borings installed for this study consisted exclusively of fine to medium gravel. There was no evidence observed during this study of either structural or stratigraphic barriers to groundwater flow at the site. The general direction of groundwater flow in the valley is assumed to be subparallel to the Black River (roughly southeast) and the groundwater gradient is probably moderate ($>3\%$).

The area is underlain by bedrock of the Waits River formation which is considered to be early Devonian in age. Depth to bedrock varies across the site but was found to be approximately 18.5' in SB-1 and SB-2.

Groundwater Elevation Information

	Elevation (TOC)	Water Depth 9/28/95
MW-1	100.00	18.85'

8.0 SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT FILES REVIEWED

For the purposes of this report SAS conducted reviews of various Federal, State and local files. The Federal and State files reviewed included the CERCLIS list, the Vermont Hazardous Waste Sites list (inclusive of Vermont National Priorities List sites), the Vermont DEC Spills Database for Springfield, the List of Hazardous Waste Generators (RCRA Generators), Vermont DEC Solid Waste Files for Springfield and the Springfield Town File. The local files included the Springfield building records, planning records, public health files and fire department records.

The site's abutters include one upgradient site, the Dufresne-Henry site (DEC# 91-1133) which is listed on the Vermont Active Hazardous Waste Sites list. According to the files reviewed for this report, a release of petroleum was discovered at the Dufresne-Henry site during a UST removal conducted in 1990. Based on a Site Assessment report prepared at the time of the removal² and on results of groundwater monitoring performed since then³ it is the opinion of Strategic

2 - See "Site Assessment of UST Closure, Dufresne-Henry, N. Springfield" by Dufresne-Henry dated July 1991

3 - See "Report of Groundwater Monitoring, Dufresne-Henry Site, N. Springfield" by Dufresne-Henry dated Sept. 1993

Analytical Systems, Inc. ("SAS") that the degree and extent of the contamination at the Dufresne-Henry site has been determined and that it does not pose a risk to the Michel site.

In this review it was also determined that one other petroleum and/or hazardous materials site exists within a .5 mile radius of the Michel site. The files for this site (Rt. 106 Mobil) were reviewed in detail to determine its potential impact on the Michel site. Due primarily to its downgradient position, SAS feels that it would not be possible for the Rt. 106 Mobil site to impact the Michel site.

9.0 POTENTIAL RECEPTORS

In the opinion of SAS the only potential receptor which has been impacted is the groundwater in the area immediately down gradient to the oil/water separator outflow. The lack of TCE in the any of the soil samples taken, and the low level found in the groundwater sample from MW-1, indicates strongly that there is no large, active contaminant source remaining on the site. Most likely, a small volume of soil in the area of the outflow contains low residual levels of TCE and is acting as the source, creating a small contaminant plume isolated to the southeast corner of the site. SAS does not feel that drinking water supplies are likely to be impacted because 1) there are no private wells within .5 miles downgradient of the site and 2) the Town of N. Springfield public water supply is located approximately 1.0 miles downgradient of the site; the low level of contamination found on the Michel site will certainly be diluted or degraded to below VGES's by the time it has migrated this far.

Additionally, SAS does not believe that there are any structures which are at risk of being impacted by the low level TCE contamination found on the Michel site. A visual inspection of the area found that the closest downgradient structure to MW-1 was 650' away.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Presence of Groundwater Contamination

Releases of TCE have resulted in groundwater contamination below a portion of the Michel site. A groundwater sample from MW-1 contained 16 ppb of TCE as opposed to the VGES of 5 ppb. Based on the history of site use and the proximity of the contamination to the oil/water separator outflow it appears that improper disposal of TCE through the floor drain may have been the source of the contamination.

10.2 Risk Posed to Potential Receptors

In the opinion of SAS the only potential receptors which have been, or are likely to be, impacted by this contamination are the soil and groundwater of the southeastern corner of the site. It is also the opinion of SAS that there are no pathways available for direct and regular

exposure to the contamination. Therefore, risk associated with incidental ingestion-inhalation of, or direct dermal contact with, contaminated soil and/or groundwater from the Michel site is essentially non-existent.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

An additional round of groundwater sampling and analysis should be conducted to confirm the VOC results discussed above. If a TCE level above VGES's is confirmed then a program of regular, annual groundwater monitoring should be instituted. This monitoring should continue until two consecutive rounds of analyses indicate TCE levels below VGES's or until a decreasing trend of TCE concentration has been established such that a Sites Management Activity Closed ("SMAC") designation may be requested from SMS.

14.0 LIMITATIONS AND SERVICE CONSTRAINTS

The findings set forth in this report are strictly limited in time and scope to the date of evaluation. The conclusions presented are based solely on the services described herein.

Some of the information provided in this report is based upon personal interviews and research of available documents, records, and maps held by appropriate government and private agencies. Such information is subject to the limitations of historical documentation, availability, and accuracy of pertinent records and the personal recollection of those persons contacted.

WP51\document\michel.01r

DUFRESNE-HENRY

HWMD / 911133

TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

NATURAL RESOURCES IMPACT MAP

Unchecked data - user caution advised

Site of center cross based on coordinates supplied

0 1 MILES

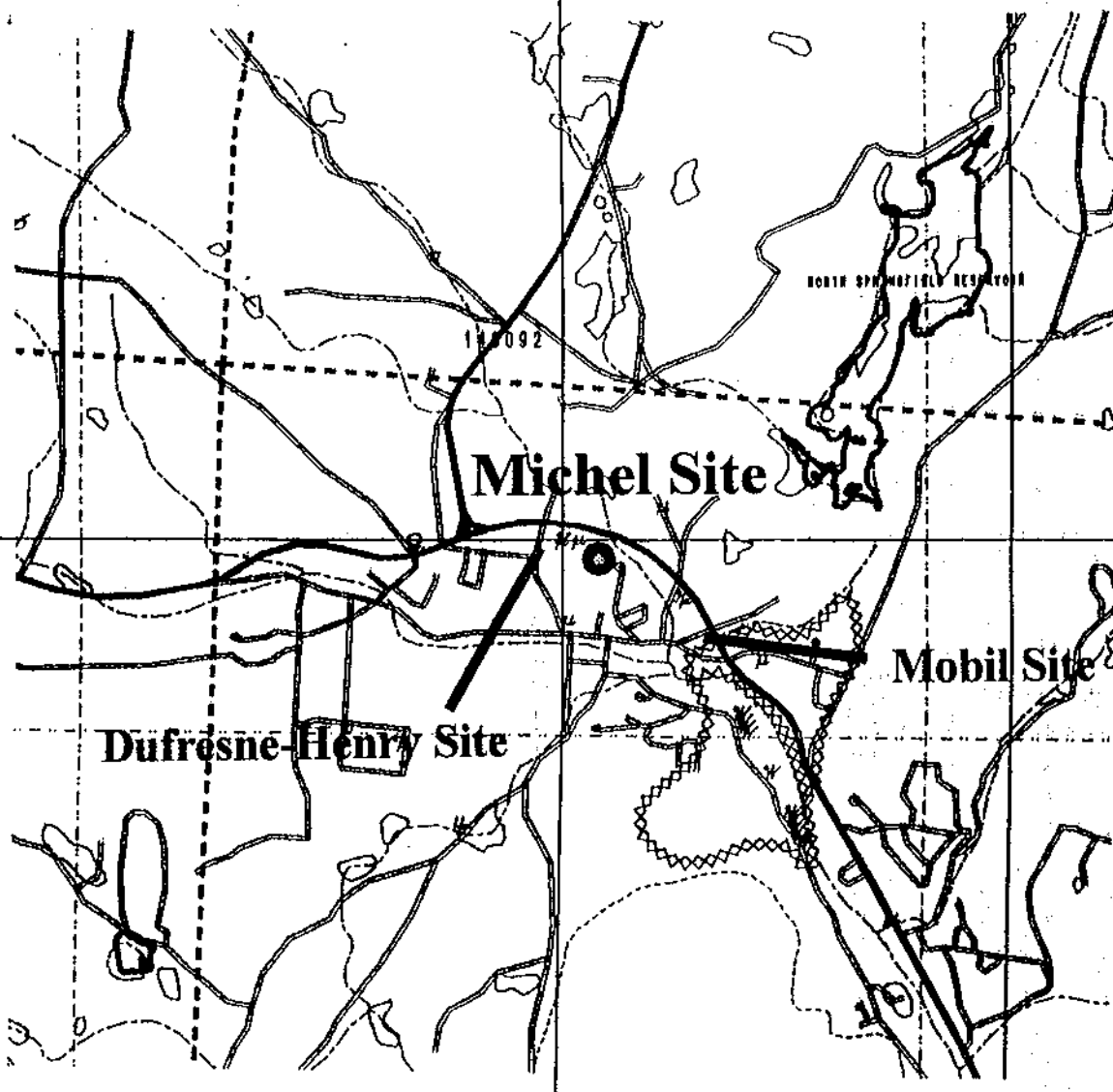
CAVENDISH

WEATHERSFIELD

BALTIMORE

CHESTER

SPRINGFIELD



LEGEND

This is North
Springfield,
Downtown

(we want the Michel Site)

- STATE, FEDERAL, AND LOCAL
- LOCAL ROADS
- CLASS 1 AND BELOW
- DEER WINTERING AREAS
- LAKES AND PONDS
- PUBLIC LANDS BOUNDARIES
- RAILROADS
- SURFACE WATERS
- TOWN BOUNDARIES
- USGS 7.5 MIN QUADRANGLES
- VERMONT STATE ORTHOPHOTOS
- WETLAND PROTECTION AREAS
- WETLANDS - NATIONAL INVENTORY

ENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

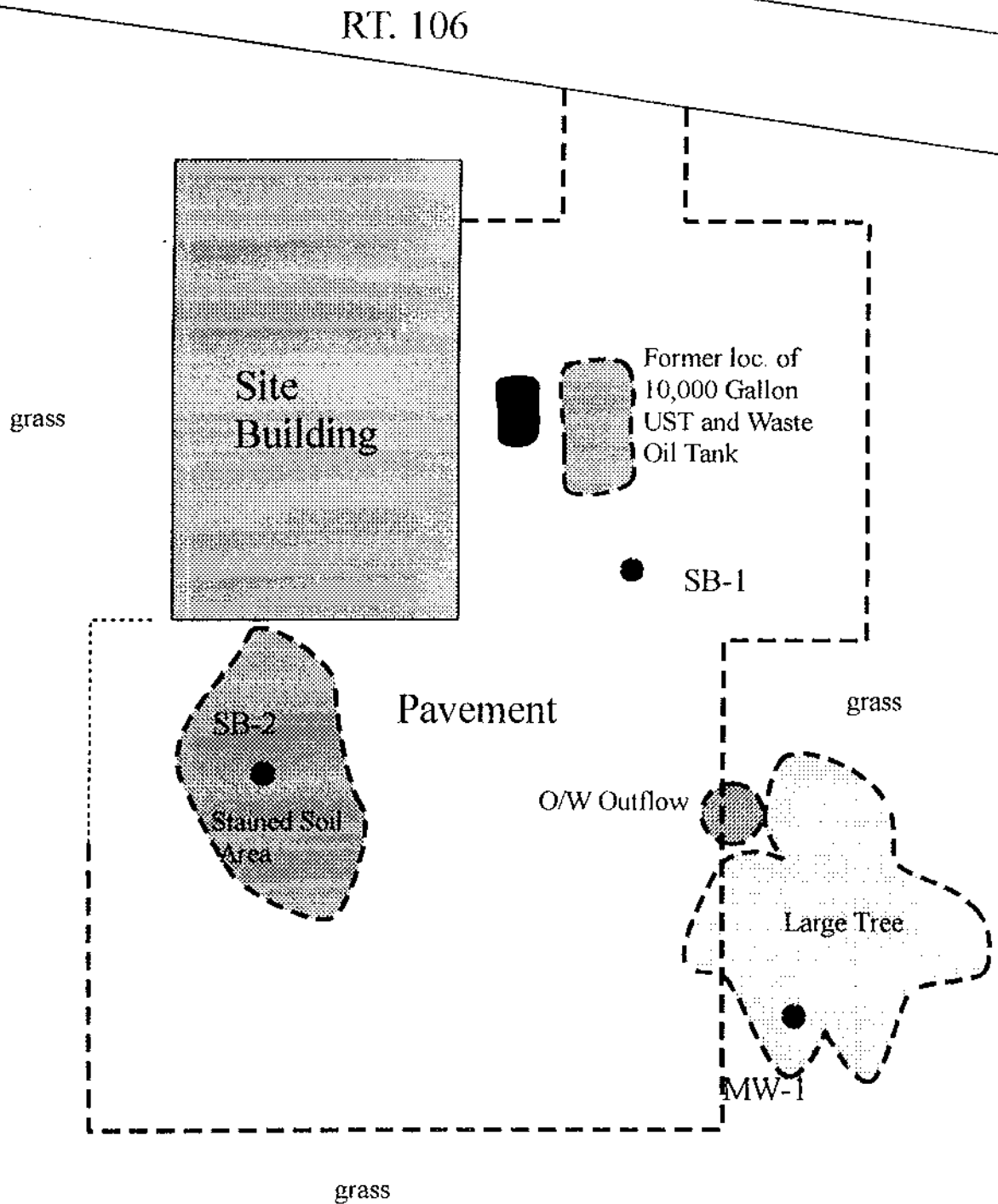
GIS

...CENT GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
HELPING VERMONTERS VISUALIZE CHOICE

Map produced 04/24/93

SITE PLAN
Michel Site
N. Springfield, VT

Scale: 1" = 50'



STRATEGIC ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS, INC.

BORING LOG

PROJECT:	Michel Site	Hole Diameter:	4.25"
LOCATION:	N. Springfield, VT	Screen Diameter:	N/A
DATE DRILLED:	Sept. 28, 1995	Casing Diameter:	N/A
WELL NUMBER:	SB-1	Slot Size:	N/A
Drilling Company:	T+K Drig	Total Depth:	18.5'
Driller:	Tomilla	Screen Legth:	N/A
Drilling Method:	Hollow Auger	Casing Length:	N/A
Logged By:	Brackett	Type:	N/A

DEPTH (feet)	Well Materials	Well Schematic	Blows/6* OVM Readings	Litholgy Notes (texture, color, size)	
0			Grab Sample	Fine Gravel	0
			0 ppm		
2.5					2.5
5					6
			5,6,5,6	fine gravel	
7.5					7.5
10					10
			8,8,10,12	fine gravel	
12.5					12.5
15					15
			8,12,14,12	medium gravel	
17.5					17.5'
			Bedrock @ 18.5'		

STRATEGIC ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS, INC.

BORING LOG

PROJECT:	Michel Site	Hole Diameter:	4.25"
LOCATION:	N. Springfield, VT	Screen Diameter:	N/A
DATE DRILLED:	Sept. 28, 1995	Casing Diameter:	N/A
WELL NUMBER:	SB-2	Slot Size:	N/A
Drilling Company:	T+K Drig	Total Depth:	18.8'
Driller:	Fomilla	Screen Length:	N/A
Drilling Method:	Hollow Auger	Casing Length:	N/A
Logged By:	Brackett	Type:	N/A

DEPTH (feet)	Well Materials	Well Schematic	Blows/6" OVM Readings	Lithology Notes (texture, color, size)	
0			Grab Sample 125 ppm	Oil Stained Fine Sand	0
2.5					2.5
5					5
7.5			6,7,7,8 0 ppm	fine gravel	7.5
10					10
12.5			6,6,10,12 0 ppm	medium gravel	12.5
15					15
17.5			8,8,21,20 0 ppm	medium gravel	17.5
			Bedrock @ 18.8'		
			0 ppm		

STRATEGIC ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS, INC.

BORING LOG

PROJECT:	Michel Site	Hole Diameter:	4.25"
LOCATION:	N. Springfield, VT	Screen Diameter:	N/A
DATE DRILLED:	Sept. 28, 1995	Casing Diameter:	N/A
WELL NUMBER:	MW-1	Slot Size:	N/A
Drilling Company:	T+K Drlg	Total Depth:	25'
Driller:	Tomilla	Screen Length:	N/A
Drilling Method:	Hollow Auger	Casing Length:	N/A
Logged By:	Brackett	Type:	N/A

DEPTH (feet)	Well Materials	Well Schematic	Blows/6* QVM Readings	Litholgy Notes (texture, color, size)	
0			Grab Sample 0 ppm	Dark Brown Top Soil	0
2.5					2.5
5			5, 5, 7, 8 0 ppm	fine gravel	5
7.5					7.5
10			8, 21, 21, 20 0 ppm	medium gravel	10
12.5					12.5
15			12, 14, 13, 10 0 ppm	fine gravel	15
17.5					17.5
20			Approx. Water Table		
22.5			12, 14, 12, 10 0 ppm	fine gravel	
25			14, 15, 18, 12 0 ppm	fine gravel	



LABORATORY REPORT

FILE COPY

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 3719 SAS

Client: Strategic Analytical Systems

Client Designation: MIC-CM-001/Michel Property

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Sample ID:	MW-1	MW-2	MW-3/So.
Matrix:	Soil	Soil	Soil
Date Received:	9/29/95	9/29/95	9/29/95
Units:	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
Date of Extraction:	10/3/95	10/3/95	10/3/95
Date of Analysis:	10/3/95	10/3/95	10/3/95
Analyst:	DJS	DJS	DJS
EPA Method:	8100(mod)	8100(mod)	8100(mod)
Carbon Range:	C9-C40*	C9-C40*	C9-C40*
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	< 50	< 50	< 50

* Fuel (Diesel) and Lubricating Oil Range Organics.

Approved By: Timothy Schaper, Organics Supervisor

total b m

FILE COPY



LABORATORY REPORT

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 3719 SAS

Client: Strategic Analytical Systems

Client Designation: MIC-CM-001/Michel Property

Volatile Organic Compounds

Sample ID:	MW-1	MW-2	MW-3		MW-1	MW-2	MW-3
Matrix:	Soil	Soil	Soil		Soil	Soil	Soil
Date Received:	9/29/95	9/29/95	9/29/95		9/29/95	9/29/95	9/29/95
Units:	µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg		µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg
Date of Analysis:	10/2/95	10/2/95	10/2/95		10/2/95	10/2/95	10/2/95
Analyst:	JDS	JDS	JDS		JDS	JDS	JDS
EPA Method:	8260	8260	8260		8260	8260	8260
Benzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	Ethylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Bromobenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	Hexachlorobutadiene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Bromochloromethane	< 10	< 10	< 10	Isopropylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Bromodichloromethane	< 10	< 10	< 10	p-Isopropyltoluene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Bromoform	< 10	< 10	< 10	Methylene chloride	< 10	< 10	< 10
Bromomethane	< 100	< 100	< 100	Naphthalene	< 10	< 10	< 10
n-Butylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	n-Propylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10
sec-Butylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	Styrene	< 10	< 10	< 10
tert-Butylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 10	< 10	< 10
Carbon tetrachloride	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 10	< 10	< 10
Chlorobenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	Tetrachloroethene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Chloroethane	< 100	< 100	< 100	Toluene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Chloroform	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Chloromethane	< 100	< 100	< 100	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10
2-Chlorotoluene	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 10	< 10	< 10
4-Chlorotoluene	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 10	< 10	< 10
Dibromochloromethane	< 10	< 10	< 10	Trichloroethene	< 10	< 10	< 10
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	< 10	< 10	< 10	Trichlorofluoromethane	< 100	< 100	< 100
1,2-Dibromoethane	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	< 10	< 10	< 10
Dibromomethane	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	Vinyl chloride	< 100	< 100	< 100
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	< 10	< 10	< 10	o-Xylene	< 10	< 10	< 10
Dichlorodifluoromethane	< 100	< 100	< 100	m,p-Xylene	< 10	< 10	< 10
1,1-Dichloroethane	< 10	< 10	< 10	MTBE	< 200	< 200	< 200
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 10	< 10	< 10	Acetone	< 500	< 500	< 500
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 10	< 10	< 10	2-Butanone (MEK)	< 100	< 100	< 100
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 10	< 10	< 10	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	< 100	< 100	< 100
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 10	< 10	< 10	2-Hexanone	< 100	< 100	< 100
1,2-Dichloropropane	< 10	< 10	< 10				
1,3-Dichloropropane	< 10	< 10	< 10				
2,2-Dichloropropane	< 10	< 10	< 10				
1,1-Dichloropropane	< 10	< 10	< 10				
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 10	< 10	< 10				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 10	< 10	< 10				

Approved By: Clifford Chase, Volatile Organics Supervisor



LABORATORY REPORT

Eastern Analytical, Inc. ID#: 3719 SAS

Client: Strategic Analytical Systems

Client Designation: MIC-CM-001/Michel Property

Volatile Organic Compounds

Sample ID:	MW-3	MW-3	
Matrix:	Aqueous	Aqueous	
Date Received:	9/29/95	9/29/95	
Units:	µg/L	µg/L	
Date of Analysis:	10/4/95	10/4/95	
Analyst:	JDS	JDS	
EPA Method:	8260	8260	
Benzene	< 1	Ethylbenzene	< 1
Bromobenzene	< 1	Hexachlorobutadiene	< 2
Bromochloromethane	< 2	Isopropylbenzene	< 1
Bromodichloromethane	< 2	p-Isopropyltoluene	< 1
Bromoform	< 2	Methylene chloride	< 2
Bromomethane	< 10	Naphthalene	< 1
n-Butylbenzene	< 1	n-Propylbenzene	< 1
sec-Butylbenzene	< 1	Styrene	< 1
tert-Butylbenzene	< 1	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 2
Carbon tetrachloride	< 2	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 2
Chlorobenzene	< 2	Tetrachloroethene	< 2
Chloroethane	< 10	Toluene	< 1
Chloroform	< 2	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	< 1
Chloromethane	< 10	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	< 1
2-Chlorotoluene	< 2	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 2
4-Chlorotoluene	< 1	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 2
Dibromochloromethane	< 2	Trichloroethene	10
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	< 2	Trichlorofluoromethane	< 10
1,2-Dibromoethane	< 2	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	< 2
Dibromomethane	< 2	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	< 1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	< 1	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	< 1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	< 1	Vinyl chloride	< 10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	< 1	o-Xylene	< 1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	< 10	m,p-Xylene	< 1
1,1-Dichloroethane	< 2	MTBE	< 20
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 2	Acetone	< 50
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 2	2-Butanone (MEK)	< 10
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 2	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	< 10
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 2	2-Hexanone	< 10
1,2-Dichloropropane	< 2		
1,3-Dichloropropane	< 2		
2,2-Dichloropropane	< 2		
1,1-Dichloropropene	< 2		
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 2		
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 2		

Approved By: Clifford Chase, Volatile Organics Supervisor